The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,544—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann. m	Rs. 68
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Situal Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

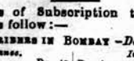
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. CHANDA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June, 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. MANORA, 2,242 Tons, and ASSYRIA, 1,926 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs.	500
Second Class passage ..... ,,	335

The Manora and Assyria carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 4th and 9th August respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th June 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th June, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	360	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the Consignee named in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 24th June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRACKS, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

FALLY HIPTULLA,
89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) MONGOLIA	7883	530	A. Coleman.....	27th June.
— TRAVANCORE..	1900	550	W. Barratt.....	4th July.
(c) HINDOSTAN....	3113	600	N.W Haselwood	11th do.
— THIBET	2999	400	J. H Torbock...	18th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE....	3763	600	A. Parish.....	25th do.
— GEELONG	1835	250	W. A. Seaton....	1st Aug.
(8) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray....	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	23rd June.
BOKHARA.....	2932	450	J. Orman	7th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM.....	3614	500	G. S. Hector.....	29th June.
ASHAM	2938	400	N. Stewart.....	13th July.
TANJORE	3765	450	W. W. Fentiman....	16th Augt.
SIAM	3614	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM.....	2938	400	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th June 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, by order of the Post Master General, Bombay, the contents of parcels and book packets, remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, the same containing books and pamphlets in English, Marathee, Gunerattee, &c., samples in varieties, gold pieces, toys, photographs, worked sleepers, scarfs, pantaloon, jacket, and lots of newspapers, &c., &c.

On account and risk of concerned.

A large stock of medical, historical, scientific new books on various subjects.

2 cases gilt beads.

By order Official Assignee in Re-Hurgeewan Liladhur—Iron safe, glass globe lamps, shandelier, and large looking glasses.

And in Re Shampse Vesjee and Oddoojee Nathoo, Insolvent, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p. m., at Jackeria Bunder.

1 Padow named Peedoorally, No. 2194.

(RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of valuable Hosiery, and Machinery in perfect order, also Hosiery of different kind and sizes, and unserviceable materials, at the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving, and Press Company, Limited, Elphinstone Bunder:—

On TUESDAY, the 26th June 1879, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction, at the above Mills by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, the following:—

AT 2 P.M.

Hosiery-machinery either to work by hand or power, 2 rib top circular frames by Athenborough and Blackburn, 1 large steam press complete by Gimson & Co., 1 under-shirt, &c., making machine, 1 six head hose making machine, 1 three head ditto, 1 two head ditto, 1 one head ditto with two head night cap making machinery, 1 fly wheel to work by hand, 2 iron presses with stands for bundling hose, caps, &c., small sewing machine, 1 spooling frame, 40 spindles, by Robert Broadbent and Sons, 1 stand with 4 stitching machines and 2 welting machines by Nelson, spring and 1 welghing scale, a large cast iron fly wheel and cylinder shaft, g. wooden patterns for presses, large pullies, bevel wheels, cast iron pinions, iron pipes and old and broken boilers, besides all other tools and boards, &c., for finishing and working the above machines.

Also a quantity of grey and white hosiee, half hosrs, and night caps of different sizes, unfinished stock and tubes for hosee, caps, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 p. m.

A quantity of unserviceable materials,—old and scrap wrought and cast iron, iron rails, iron tank, C. I. cylinders brackets, old boiler tubes, boiler bricks, boiling pans, foundation and rubble stone, pavements, leather hose and belting pieces, half cut teak beam (broad), old doors and scantlings, deadwood boxes, old coir rope, used grease, broken tiles, cans and rollers, old crank shaft, old corrugated iron sheets, old hand pumps, wooden water wheels, chunam mill stone, roller, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1879.

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA, AND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Press—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarters, an inch.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for sin le Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EFFERVESCENT LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

AN Unspeakable Luxury, Restorative, Preservative, Beautifying. A large Factor in Physical Comfort in India.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Discount 10 per cent on a dozen of either size.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls; with accurately graduated Measures.

Each ..... Rs. 12.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" or best quality, with tang rivets.

Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25

"B" or medium quality, with pin rivet.

Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz. Dessert Knives Rs. 20.

"C" or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.

Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

Table Forks..	Rs. 25. Nett per doz.	Dessert Forks...	Rs. 20 0
Table Spoons	25 ,, ,,	Dessert Spoons	20 0
Tea Spoons.....	11 ,, ,,	Egg Spoons	12 8
	&c., &c.,		&c.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMPSON'S PRIME....	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
DAWSON'S PRIME.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 17 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1.....	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2.....	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No. 3.....	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES.....	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS.....	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

CIGARETTES.

Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Deliciously fresh.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, MODEL ENGINES and BOILERS of different sizes. Apply to A. D. EZEKIEL, Byculla.

NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTE FOR SALE, bought from ROSE & Co. only three months since. Address W. J. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

SALE of the late Mr. W. Allingham's Household Furniture, full-sized Billiard Table by Lazarus, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Breach Candy, To-morrow, TUESDAY, at 1 P. M.

WANTED, at once, a NATIVE as CLERK, to advance 2,000 Cash on Security of Stock. Salary, Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply G., care of PRINTER.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

"MACNIVEN AND CAMERON'S PENS are the Best."—*Public Opinion.*

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

"They are a treasure."—*Standard.*

1745 Newspapers recommend them. See *The Graphic.*

Attention is specially invited to the Hindoo Pens, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—

"In three graduated oblique points are inestimable."—*Newry Reporter.*

6d. and 1s. per Box, at all Stationers throughout the World.

Patentees: MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
23 to 33, Blair Street, Edinburgh (Established 1770),
Pen makers to Her Majesty's Government Offices.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES., CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

BY LAND OR SEA.

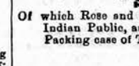
BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

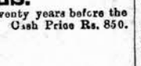
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8	Travelling Hats.....	4	English horse hair pillows	7 8
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	Folding Camp Bedstead..	60 0
Warm Suits .....30 to	40 0	Sheets, per pair.....	22	Cork Mattrasses	15 0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each ..14 to	2	Cotton do	15 0
Overcoats and Ulsters from.....35 to	65 0	Blankets.....each	10	Rug Straps..... 1-8 to	2 8
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Maudrs..... 10 to	10	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Resais or Quilts.....	5	40-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	24	40-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
White do.	5 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks .....12-8 to	23	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5 0	Solid Leather do	42	Linen Cuffs per doz.....	0 12
English Cambric do	4 0	Extra Large do	75	Linen Collars .....doz.	6 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11	Cambric Handkerchiefs..	5 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Extra large do	13	Warm Gloves.....	1 0
Spun Silk do	10 0	Gladstone Bags.....	35	Children's Gloves .....1 to	1 8
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	Fragrant Parcelline.....	1 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Travelling Rugs, fitted	11	Mufflers	2 12
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	Lounging Lasels, per doz.	0 12
Gents' Cotton Socks....	0 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....	28	Pins, Scarf.....	1 12
Warm do	1 8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12 8
Ladies Under Vests 4 to	6 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete.. 25 to	30	Overland Chairs best Beach..... 6-8 to	13 8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	6 0	Ladies' Bunjabis	6 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9 0	Pocket Pillers	3 8	Ladies' White Cotton....	5 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-4 to	12 8	Courier Bags.....9-8 to	12	Gents' Umbrellas.....	5 8
Leather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8	Money Belts ..... 2-8 to	6	Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15 0	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.....	75 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted, 16 to	22 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....8-8 to	7 8	Air Pillows.....	5	Portable Washstands....	32 8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Travelling do.....	1 8	Travelling Canteens	31 0
		Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8	Sponges	1 0
		Adamantee Hammock from	10	Soap Boxes.....	1 8
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 6
				English Toothe Powder	2 8
				Helmet Cases	7 12
				Portable Ink Stand.....	1 8
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 1
				Do. Brushes.....	0 1
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12 8
				Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 2
				Do. Strops.....3-8 to	4 0
				Nail Scissors..... 1-8 to	1 8
				Briar Root Pipes.....	1 8
				Tobacco Pouches	1 8
				Champagne Taps.....	1 8
				Pocket Knives	1 8
				Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
				Shaving do. Stick.....	1 0
				Lloyd's Boxezis	1 4
				Oriental Tooth Paste....	1 8
				Fragrant Parcelline.....	1 8
				Lounging Lasels, per doz.	0 12
				Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12 8
				Overland Chairs best Beach..... 6-8 to	13 8
				Ladies' Bunjabis	6 8
				Ladies' White Cotton....	5 8
				Gents' Umbrellas.....	5 8
				Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95 0
				Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.....	75 0
				Portable Washstands....	32 8
				Travelling Canteens	31 0
				Sponges	1 0
				Soap Boxes.....	1 8
				Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 6
				Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60 0
				Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30 6
				Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35 0
				Hat Guard	0 8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.





CHEAP PIANOFORTES

ON

COMMISSION SALE

AT

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	,, 250
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....	,, 400
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves.....	,, 450
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany, 6¾ octaves	,, 460
Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves	,, 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....	,, 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves.....	,, 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st JUNE 1879.

CONSOLS, which on Thursday were quoted at 97¼, receded yesterday to 97⅛, and are to-day down to 97. French Rentes are unaltered at 116¾, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅛ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares under yesterday's date show a decline of 10s. in Oriental, which now stand at £19-10, and an advance of £1 in Hongkong and Shanghai, which are quoted at £38. Chartered, and Chartered Mercantile, are both unchanged at £20-10-0.

In the General Produce Markets, we note a decline of 6d. per cwt. in Mid.-Plantation Ceylon Coffee and 1s. in G. O. Native; Cocoanut Oil is unchanged; Linseed quiet; Rapeseed steady. Reuter reports that the Colonial Wool Auctions have closed, and the Liverpool East India Wool sales opened yesterday at an advance of ¼d. to 1d. per lb.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was quiet but steady, Reuters' quotations being the same as on Tuesday. The Liverpool Cotton market, however, has taken a more favourable turn, the tone on the 1-day being firm, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales each day. Prices for Surats are still unaltered, but Americans are ⅛d. higher since Thursday, Mid.-Orleans being now quoted at 7 1-16d. per lb. The New York Market has improved in sympathy, ready Mid.-Uplands having advanced to 12⅛ and September shipment to 12·46 cents per lb. After the dulness of the past month it is not unlikely that we may see rather better markets for a time, but so long as the American crop reports are favourable there is not room for a material advance in prices.

We subjoin a comparison of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst. as compared with the two previous years :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds	1,610,000	1,904,530	2,514,810
" " " Surats	452,000	369,120	563,010
For the U. K. only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	606,000	837,490	1,029,610
Do. London.....	43,000	15,670	45,840
American afloat.....	99,000	86,000	108,000
E. Indian "	183,000	131,000	142,000
Total,....	921,000	1,067,060	1,325,450
Price of Mid. Orleans...	7d.	6 7-16d.	6¾d.
" Fair Dhollera...	5¼d.	5½d.	5¾d.
Difference.....	1¾d.	1 5-16d.	1¼d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	6,000	10,500	8,000
" Exports to U K	16,000	12,000	19 000
" " to Continent.	.....	1,000	17,000
Total Receipts. since 1st Sept.	4,402,800	4,194,000	3,907,800
" Exports to U K ... "	1,972,700	1,934,000	1,921,300
" " Continent. "	1,374,400	1,307,000	1,014,300
" Stock at the Ports.	210,000	195,000	232,000
Saturday's Receipts ...	1,000	1,100	900

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 51¾d. but some private messages gave 51¾d., and Reuter to-day quotes 51 11-16d., equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 7 13-16d. per Rupee. There is nothing new respecting the Metal so far as we can learn, and the present decline, therefore, may be put down as solely owing to the reaction in Exchange on this side, which in turn was caused by the altered position of Silver after Prince Bismarck's speech. In this way, by Exchange depressing Silver, and Silver depressing Exchange, it is not unlikely we may see the value of the Rupee pushed lower for a time, but if so there is little doubt, we think, that the usual reaction will not be long in following, as with the German stock off the market, current rates cannot be regarded as at all high.

EXCHANGE opened weak with a decline of 3-16d. and continued so, with very little business doing, throughout the day, but with somewhat firmer telegrams from Calcutta, the tone at the close was a trifle steadier. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
France. 3 " "	2·12.	"

Gold, in sympathy with Exchange, has recovered to Rs. 19-2 per tola, but there is nothing doing for export.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull, and although there are willing sellers we have not heard of any business having been done. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 93 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99, but these are necessarily sellers' prices.

SHARES.—The market is unaltered as regards the extent of business doing, but rates have undergone some few fluctuations. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 676½, but Agra are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 128, National Rs. 3 higher at Rs. 112. Press Companies are without movement, but in Land Companies we notice an advance of Rs. 1 in Freres and a decline of Rs. 5 in Port Canning. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s shares continue as dull as ever, but the only movements quoted are a decline of Rs. 15 in Khandesh and Rs. 50 in National of India. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 100 in Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Rs. 25 in Bombay Sawmills and Rs. 7½ in Treacher and Co., Limited. The Shares of the Malabar Co., Limited, have declined to Rs. 10 each.

COTTON.—The firmer tone of the Liverpool Market has induced a slightly better feeling here to-day, and for export, purchases to the extent of some 500 bales are reported, mostly of G. F. to F. G. F. Omras. Prices are not quotably changed, but sellers are less anxious to do business than they were a day or two ago. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs. 239	per candy	F. P.
Good Omra	..... " 230	"	"
F. G. F. do	..... " 225	"	"
G. F. do	..... " 220	"	"
Good Dhollera	..... " 228	"	"
F. G. F. do	..... " 223	"	"
G. F. do	..... " 218	"	"
G. F. Compta	..... " 209	"	"

FREIGHTS as is to be expected with the limited extent of export business doing, continue extremely quiet, and the small engagements making from day to day do little more than mark rates. By steam to Liverpool some little business has again been done at 25s., and by sail 600 to 700 bales are reported to have been fixed at 20s. For Havre by steam 27s. 6d. remains the quotation and by sail 15s. Rates for Marseilles and Genoa are reported at 25s. for Seeds and 27s. 6d. for Cotton, freight payable here.

PIECE GOODS remain quiet and unchanged. The transaction reported both from first hands, and the bazaar are insignificant, and prices have not moved either way.

COALS are unaltered. In some cases sellers are asking rather higher rates owing to the decline in Exchange, but buyers show no disposition to operate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	250	212-10	6 do	112

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	15,000	1,700	p.	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p. c.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	800
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	40 p.a.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	680
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	9
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	nominal
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	550
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	560
Dharumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	250
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..	365
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	nominal
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	780
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co..	700	1,000	..	..	475
Jeeraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	690
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	860
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.a.	500
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	190
Madras U. Spinning...	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	50,000	50	50	..	10
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	nominal
Manockjee Petit	2,250	1,000	all	40p.a.	1045
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a.	900
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	150
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p. .	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co....	1,500	400	all	10 p.a*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	580
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	500
Soondersdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.a.	550
Do do, 5 Shs.	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	120
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. a.	675
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	all	25 p. a.	490

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	25,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co. Khandesh....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	540
Bullary	178	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.a.	460
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co.....	600	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	80 do	675
Dholleru V. and G.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co..	333	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	50 do	675
French Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	475
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	200
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	300
Soinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	456
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRIG ADELA, 227 tons, Captain F. Mathelson, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst., from Zanzibar, 3rd June, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. James and 2 children, Miss McGuire, and 25 deck passengers. Same Co.'s s. s. Chinsura, 1,319 tons, Captain R. Gavin, sailed same day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Adela	Matheson.....	Zanzibar, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
21	Dunoow.....	Large.....	Liverpool.
	st. Elmo	Smith.....	False Point.
	Vingorla (s).....	Magenis	Kurrachee.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin.....	Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

17	Purulia (s)	Smith.....	Singapore, May 28.
	Saint Monan	Wingate	London, Feb 26.
	Lactura.....	Mackay	Newcastle, April 8.
18	Meinam (s)	Lequerre	Galle, June 12.
	Cassarea	Barrett	London, Mar 1.
19	Beaconsfield	Davison.....	North Shields, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

June 17.—Steamer Malda.

June. 18.—Steamers Simla and Coryla, a Ship (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Campsie Glen.

PASSENGERS.

Per Purulia—Dy. Surgeon General H B Hassard, Mrs Hassard, M A R Scott, Mr Duncan, Mr D L Richardson, Mr Phillips, Mr Pat Doyle, Mr J Paterson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Saint Monan.—24th April, British Ship Balkamah for the Cape, in Lat. 31 S, Long 16 E.

By Purulia.—On Sunday 15th June at 1 p m, in Lat. 18-29 N, Long 91-19 E, passed a Ship steering to the westward [shewing F B N T] Dunburn of Dundee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1730 Speke Hall (s), Brand—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

683 Coldstream, Walker—Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
672 Toftcombs, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1299 Euphrates (s), Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1209 Flamingo (s), Ferguson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR BANCOCK.

450 Fortune, Petterson—R. Stuart & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1428 St. Elmo, Smith—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1248 Callirhoe, Leslie—E B tes and Co.
915 Formosa, Hayland—The Captain.
1072 James Livesay, Smith—Edward, Bates & Co.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinnott—Wallace and Co.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Festonjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

207 Admiral-de-Ruyter, Brower.
388 Bridgetown, Crisp—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
510 Thomas Wood, Ingham—W. M. Macaulay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Mails, 7th August.
2560 Kaiser-i-Hind (s). Methven—Malls, 3rd June.

FOR NAPLES, GENOA, &c.

2418 Singapore (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P and O Co. (1st August).

NOT FIXED.

1216 Ben Rhydding, M-jill—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1387 Cathcart, Crawford—N Manockjee.
1348 Clan Alpine (s), Barley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
898 Childers, McFee—The Captain.
1395 Clan Lamont (s), Rule—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1241 Edwin (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1238 Golconda (s).Seaton—P and O Co.
1387 Hannibal, Skrimshire—Finlay, Muir and Co.
902 Khimjee Oodhowjee, Row—Edward Bates and Co.
767 Koins (s), Doerr—Pass to Califs.
1430 Lassie, Scott—The Captain.
1299 Mallowdale, Dornan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1268 Malkin More, Smith—The Captain.
1045 Mona, Evans—Owen and Okell.
1163 Moomoutshire, Potter—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1437 Ogone, Clemens—The Captain.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1420 Traveller, Harding—The Captain.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
498 Volkyrien, Ramadale—Framjee Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s), Bi-hop.
1967 Cassowitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s). Powell.
831 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1138 Patrick Stewart (s), Stiffe—(I. G. S).
1709 Tenasserim (s), Street.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—14 cases confectionery, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Flamingo s—30 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthuckey.
Eagle,—35 runlets tar and 25 barrels pitch, Oomersey Premjee ; 29 cases table salt, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co ; 19 packages glassware and 3 packages toys, E P Mahamed.
Ellen Baton.—4 casks glassware, the Agra Bank.
Kaiser-I-Hind s—72 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee.
Singapore s—4 cases silvered glass, Esmailjee Essoofbhoy.

FROM NAPLES.

Singapore s—50 cases wine, C Grondona.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—24 cases wine, C Grondona.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee' ; 12 cases claret, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—158 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—1,125 myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 3 bales hides, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co ; 4 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co ; 5 bales hides, Mahamedally and Co ; 45 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadas ; 260 balescotton, Ramjee Crushanjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee ; 95 bales cotton, Kevelram Tricomdas ; 30 bales wool, Ramumbhoy Hasoolbhoy ; 20 bales wool, Goculdass Tooleedass.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—25 cwts ginger, Megjee Carumsee ; 39 bales skins, Doss Mahamed Hassoobhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—66 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co ; 2,009 45 cwts poppy seed, and 1,999¾ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Coldstream—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Euphrates s—300 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura s—6 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidass ; 75 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—25 cwts gum, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—61 bales cotton, Goolabroy Hurdyal ; 100 bales cotton, Noopchund Nowrungroy ; 45 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 33 bales twist, B and A Hormusjee ; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 3 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Perpia ; 3 cwts gum, Futtabhoy Mahamedally ; 2½ cwts G horns 2½ cwts E teeth 2½ cwts gum 7 cwts byeabole and 2 cwts M teeth Sallybhoy Jafferbhoy ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 29 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—81 chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull ; 12 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 4 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 39 chests opium, M s Gubbay and Co ; 5 chests opium, Roognath Juggonath ; 219 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 19 chests opium, Jairam Kanilall.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 23rd instant, which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decrees and Undefended Suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

274-79—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Jumnabai Nowrungee and G.
282-79—Rimington H and C—A H Campbell and another vs Morarjee Huridass—Tyabjee and S.
283-79—Nanjee and T—Vundravandass Purshotumdass vs Khunderao Morojee—In person.
286-79—Jefferson and P—Choonilal Gulabchund vs Muggon Ghulla and another.
288-79—Jefferson and P—Vussonjee Heerjee vs R I. Southern and another—Crawford and B.
289-79—Macfarlane and G—Jaithankunker Dayaram vs Itchanund Anoopchund and others—H Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES STANDING OVER.

6-79—Prescot and W—Thacker Nathu Jadowjee vs C A Turner and others—Anderson, Lee, L and O—Part heard.
314-78—Jefferson and P—Bhowan Jewraj and others vs Nanjee Jiwa and another—Shamrao P.
248-79—A F Turner—Shamjee Khetsey vs Dhurrumsey Narronjee and others—In person.
581-76—Prescot and W—Thaker Megjee Hunsraj and others vs Ramchund Partab and others—T and S and Khunderao M—settled.
88-79—Jardine and H—Byramjée Rustomjee Bharucha and another vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Bharucha and others—Ardesher and H, and in person.
555-78—Prescot and W—Francois Vouilion vs John Fleming and others—Rimington H and C—(summery suit.)
626-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnoo Ramchunder Ramchunder Muljee and B.
625-78—R mington, H and C—Hurdass Premjee and others vs The G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.
360-78—Crawford and B—Eshwar Vishnoo Neney vs Damodher Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suit: for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

636-78—Muljee and B—Rukhmabai vs Ootamvahoo—Smith and F.
611-78—In person—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Bhai Hurdeeram Venitram—Jansardhan and G.
478-74—Bhaishunker and D—Goculdass Currumsey vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co and another—Shapurjee and T.
406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bhicajee.
136-78—Macfarlane and G—Korjee Champsey vs Soondeejee Raghowjee—Shapurjee and T.
62-79—Pestonjee K Framjee Nussorwanjee vs Abdool Lutiff Currimdeens and others.
56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samrutroy vs Sir Albert David Sassoon and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Stevenson, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

JUNE 19.

Jackson, Lieut, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

JUNE 20.

Carandiw, Lieut, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Mutra.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Stevenson, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

Poona, 20th June 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
12th Regiment N I—Surgeon H F Jervis to officiate in medical charge.

Lt Col T P Smith, R A, is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Northern Division, and will join forthwith.

Lieut E L Thuelwall, 3-7th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the Depot of his Regt.

Lieut J R K L Heyland, F-2 R A, is directed to proceed to Ahmedabad for duty with A-2 R A.

Sub-Lieut I. A Gordon, 1st Light Cavalry, at present attached to the 3rd Hussars, will rejoin his Regiment as Officiating Squadron Officer.

Lieut C F Grantham, 15th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment.

The undermentioned officer has returned to duty :—Colonel G W Hanson, Staff Corps, 2nd in command 9th N I.

The undermentioned have passed the required examinations in the following languages :—

Marathi.—Lieut E Fox, 6th N I, Hindustani-Higher Standard —Lieut R W P Lodwick, 28th F-ot ; Lieut H Godfray, 9th N I ; Lieut J W Gordon, 20th N I. Hindustani Lower Standard.—Lieut H J Rayly, Schoolmaster C Lincoln, R A ; Serg A Franklin, C-2 R A ; Lieut C P W Pirie, 24th Foot ; Lieut F J Lowrey, 1-14th Foot ; Private W Maberley, Private T Booth, 2-15th Foot ; 2nd Lieut A C Christopher, 2nd Lieut G Mackintosh, Private T Keeshan, 78th Highlanders ; Private W Hobbs, Barrack Department ; Surgeon A Faulkner, Indian Medical Department.

The following orders are confirmed—Baroda Station Order, directing Lieut-Col G Ketlewell, 20th N I, as Senior Officer to assume command of the Station.

3rd Sind Horse, R O, directing Captain P J Maitland 2nd Squadron Commander, special duty to officiate as 2nd in command ; Lieut H C Hogg, 3rd Squadron Commander to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieut E D N Smith, Squadron officer to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties.

Sappers and Miners, directing Lieut H H Barnett, R E, to officiate as Going duty officer.

20th Regt N I, R O, directing Lieut J W Gordon, Officiating Wing Officer and Quarter Master to officiate as Adjutant.

R O, directing Lieut-Col T Kettlewell, 2nd in command to officiate as Commandant, and Major T E Strong, Wing Comr, to officiate as 2nd in command.

26th Regt N I, R O, directing Major J Galloway, Wing Commander to officiate as 2nd in command, and Major G C Sartorius, officiating Wing Officer to officiate as Wing Commander.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Captain W W M Smith (E-2) three months from date of departure to Simla on private affairs.

66th Foot—Lieut W W Burton, to remain at Cannanore for one month in extension of the leave granted him.

Army Medical Department—Surgeon F E Tuthill to remain in England from 9th May to 8th November 1879 on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 18.)

Mr Dampier, of the Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough for five months and twenty days.

Mr Grant, Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr Richardson, officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Nuddea district.

Captain Gordon, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months.

Major Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. Pagel, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, City Patna, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Rev T W Hunter is appointed to act temporarily as Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, and of the Medical College Hospital.

Mr J A Martin, is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr Scoone, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for sixteen months.

Mr Vivian, Executive Engineer, has joined the 1st Calcutta Division.

Mr Johnson, Executive Engineer, has joined the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

Mr Owen, Executive Engineer Northen Bengal State Railway, is granted one year's furlough in India.

Mr Ferguson, Official Trustee of Bengal, having obtained three months' leave of absence, and Mr Tindal A Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Official Trustee

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 27th, 10h. 47·2m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
June. Mon. 23	....	5 26	6 38	{ 1 57 m / 2 44 a	8 m 7 54 a
Tues. 24	English Mail expected	5 26	6 38	{ 1 41 m / 3 21 a	7 49 m 8 38 a
Wed. 25	.....	5 26	6 38	{ 2 31 m / 3 0 a	8 33 m 9 25 a
Th. 26	.....	5 26	6 38	{ 3 26 m / 3 45 a	9 24 m 10 15 a
Fri. 27	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 4 26 m / 4 35 a	10 21 m 11 14 a
Sat. 28	.....	5 27	6 39	{ 5 40 m / 5 32 a	11 33 m ...
Sun. 29	St. Peter's Day.—3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 27	6 39	{ 6 58 m / 6 36 a	0 25 m 0 50 a

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a FULL DRESS LEVEE at the Council Hall, Poona, on MONDAY, the 23rd June 1879, *at* 5 30 *p.m.*

By Command of H. E. the Governor,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Gunesh Khind, 18th June 1879.

SPORTING.

AHMEDABAD RACES.

THE dates of the Revival Cup and the Glencoe Cup are transposed. 1st Entries, July 1st.

J. HUMPREY, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ONE who is on the Horns of a dilemma."—No.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GLADSTONE—June 10th, at Murree, Mrs. C. E. Gladstone, of a son.
HOOPER—June 12th, at Royapuram, the wife of Ambrose M. Hooper, of a daughter.
LAW—June 4th, at Moolmein, the wife of Mr. C. W. Law, Barrister-at-Law of a son.
LLEWHELLIN—June 15th, at Durbungah, the wife of George Llewhellin, Esq., of a daughter.
NORRIS—June 13th, at Madras, the wife of Conductor, W. Norris, of the Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

BULL—June 12th, at Calcutta, Eliza, wife of A. W. Bull Esq., aged 27.
GETLEY—June 16th, at Rupar, of Small-pox, Una "Tottie,' the beloved daughter of Henry and Mary Ann Getley, aged 6 years.
HORNSBY—June 16th, at Rock Cottage, Mussoorie, the infant son of Captain George M. B. Hornsby, Royal Artillery.
JOHNSON—June 3rd, at Landour, Mrs. E. H. Johnson, wife of John Johnson, Accountant, D. P. W., N. P. W., Allahabad, aged 42 years.
JARRETT—June 8th, at Nagercoil, [Travancore], of apoplexy, Mrs. Jane Jarrett, pensioned widow, aged 56 years.
JONES—June 15th, at Culpulley, South Wynaad, Edward William, the son of Edward and Emily Jones, aged 2 years.
SULLIVAN—June 14th, at Rawul Pindi, of consumption, Mrs Catherine Sullivan, aged 67 years.
TRAVERS—June 16th, at Coonoor, Brigadier General E. A. B. Travers, Commanding Southern District.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1879.

FURTHER news from Egypt will be anxiously looked for during the next few days as most weighty issues, are involved in the reply which the Khedive may give to the announcement the Consul Generals of France and England have just made regarding the intention of their Governments to depose him. Should Ishmail Pasha resist, then England will have another small war on her hands that, although shared in by France, cannot fail to be expensive. We have heard nothing as to whether any preparations are being made in England to carry into effect—should that be necessary—the determination of the two Governments to remove the Khedive, and have already indicated our opinion that Ishmail Pasha will quietly submit. The contingency that he will offer resistance is not, however, at all improbable, and in that case we are confronted with the question as to how the English portion of the allied forces will be made up? We know that the army in England is completely disorganised by the drain of troops for the war in Natal, and that although there are still some 70,000 men present with the colors, they are most of them half trained recruits less fit for active service, even than the unsatisfactory material lately despatched to Natal. If a division is to be made up at home, therefore, the Reserves must certainly be called on for volunteers, and the present law which stands in the way of that measure must be abrogated. Most likely, however, should England unfortunately be compelled—along with France—to despatch an expedition to Egypt, the troops for that service will be drawn from India. There would be no objection to employing Indian soldiers for such a purpose, as the considerations that stood in the way of native troops being despatched to Natal do not in this case exist. England's interest in Egypt is India's interest too, and the objects now in view concern this country more even than they concern Great Britain. The Khedive, we have seen, has got together about 34,000 men, and our correspondent at Alexandria, writing under date of 5th June, informed us that the Egyptian Minister of War was pressing forward armaments with the utmost activity. The soldiers on leave were being recalled, while recruits were daily arriving and were being at once equipped and drilled. The troops are all armed with the Remington breech loader. Altogether, what with the spirit of fanaticism and antagonism towards Europeans prevailing among all the Turkish and Arab portions of the population, and with the 40,000 to 50,000 men he will be able eventually to command, the subjugation of Ishmael Pasha, should he elect to oppose the demands of the two Western powers, will be a no slight task. At least 30,000 men, if not more, would be required for the work, and these, probably, England, France, and Turkey would supply in equal numbers. The prospect, as at present, is far from pleasant, and it is to be hoped that the Khedive, at the last moment, may prove amenable to reason as well as to what is better for his own interests. Now that England and France are committed beyond retreat he must elect to adopt one course or the other, and the result will be awaited with much anxiety.

IF the shades of Thackeray's Jos Sedley and Thomas Newcome should ever chance to revisit this Indian earth, the spectres in question would, we suspect, find themselves far from being at home even in their old haunts. Not so much on account of the changes produced by steam and telegraph—of which the Collector of Bogglywallah would not have thought so highly as of himself—but rather upon the social revolution that has occurred since Jos smoked his hookah and told tiger stories—since the honest Colonel used to read out his home letters to an admiring circle of Indian ladies. Who would respect the Bogglywallah

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE LATE MR. SHAW.

MEMORIAL OF CONDOLENCE TO THE VICEROY.

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

A memorial of condolence on Mr. Shaw's death, signed by over a hundred British subjects of Mandalay, has been presented for transmission to the Viceroy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer El. Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the day before yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left the day before yesterday.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	38,000	bales
Amount forwarded	6,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	4,000	do.
Amount forwarded	1,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	55,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	10,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	606,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	53,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	42,000	do.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
Oriental Bank shares	£19-10
Chartered do.	£20-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£88
Departure—Hutton.	

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 22.

CANNANORE, 4-15 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.

CALICUT, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 80·8 barometer 29·764. Fall of rain 61 cents.

MANGALORE (21st)—Weather rainy; wind N.E. N.W. Fall of rain 25 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. 4 thermometer 82. Fall of rain 44 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	13 12	14 78	14 97
20 Friday	0 6	.....	.....
21 Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 0
22 Sunday.....	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	13 18	14 78	14 97
Fall up to 22nd June 1878	5 86	11 63	12 83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 15th instant, was 6 inches and 27 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 13-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	..1s. 8¼d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,	
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·12.	,,	

AT the Small Causes Court on Saturday last, an action for ejectment brought by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay against Syed Emamoodeen Rofai and others, was called on before Mr. Spencer, acting Chief Judge. The plaintiffs claimed to be put in possession of certain ground and premises forming part of the Victoria Gardens, which contain about 1,304 square yards, and are wrongfully occupied by the defendants, notwithstanding that they had been warned to vacate and deliver up possession of them. The value of the land was given in the summons as Rs. 1,000. Mr. Budroodin, who appeared for the defendants under the instructions of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, said he was happy to inform his Honour that the case was likely to be amicably settled, and that it would, he thought, not come on again before the court. The plaintiffs' solicitors had, in a note addressed to the clerk of the court, asked for a postponement till the 30th inst.; but the learned counsel said he was instructed to ask for a longer time. The case was then fixed for the 21st prox. We may state that the action has been brought by the Municipal Commissioner in pursuance of resolutions passed by the Corporation on the 26th July, 1878, and the 28th February, 1879. By the former it was resolved that, with a view to establish the right and title of the Corporation to the premises occupied by the late Mahomedan fakir in the Victoria Gardens, and to remove the encroachments made therein by him, legal proceedings should be instituted in a court of law, as advised by the law officers, unless, by the 1st February, 1879, the agreement that was proposed to be made through Mr. Hajee Cummoo Sulleman should have been carried out in full, with the sanction of Government. By the latter resolution it was directed that the proposed agreement, not having been carried out within the time specified, the Municipal Commissioner should be called upon to institute legal proceedings, in terms of the resolution of the 26th July, 1878, for the purpose of removing the fakir and the encroachments in the gardens.

THERE are indications that the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which was held on Wednesday last, will be the means of raising a discussion which we fear will be productive of no good. At the meeting referred to Dr. Mylne is reported to have spoken of the "admixtures of corruption" in the Catholic church; and we now learn that Bishop Meurin has written to that gentleman, inquiring whether his reference to the Catholic Church is a correct report of what he said. That this is the beginning of a by no means edifying exhibition of mud-throwing there can be no doubt. In this opinion we are confirmed by the fact that the *Examiner* of Saturday finishes an article on the subject with the suggestive sentence "we shall await the reply."

BY Public Press Telegraphic Message we learn that a memorial of condolence on Mr. Shaw's death has been presented for transmission to the Viceroy. The memorial is signed by over a hundred British subjects of Mandalay.

IF affairs are more settled in Burma than they are at present, the Viceroy will probably visit that country at the end of this year.

HEAVY rains have fallen down the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway line. Portions of the line are completely flooded. The diversions, it seems, are not considered very safe, and the trains have been considerably delayed.

A CEYLON paper says that "the Bishop of Colombo has taken to speculating in coffee, having lent a lakh of rupees to the now bankrupt firm of Rudd Brothers. His lordship's first speculative venture has not proved very successful, any more than has his spiritual efforts."

THE *Indian Daily News* asks:—Could the Inspector-General of Jails give any satisfactory information about the *emeute* that occurred the other day in the European Jail at Hazareebaug? It is said that fifteen of the prisoners attacked Major Beadon, the superintendent, the jailor, and two of the warders. The reasons for this attack have not been given, and it would be satisfactory to have them made known. The prisoners were eventually secured; and this final fact having been made known as to the row, could not some of the causes and preliminary facts be also ascertained? The Jail has not been in good repute for some years past; and Major Playfair's case has left unpleasant associations in connection with it. Could not some subgubernatorial vigour be exercised here as well as in some of the hospitals?

COMPLAINTS as to the license tax still reach us (*Indian Daily News*), and various are the stories told both as to the classes of people assessed and the mode of the operation. Of course, the poor are the greatest sufferers, because, as a rule, they are most ignorant as to the requirements of the law, and the most helpless to resist the exactions of its myrmidons. In some cases, we hear of resistance, active or passive, as in the case of Mr. Price, hotelkeeper at Howrah. By refusing to pay the tax as levied upon him, he drove the magistrate to the necessity of seizing a portion of his estate and effects, goods or chattels, to wit, a buggy. We are not aware how Mr. Price regarded this operation, but it is said that the magistrate charges him with obstructing an officer in the execution of his duty. Where or how the case may end, is not yet certain. We are informed that it is quite possible that it may ultimately reach the High Court.

FROM Madras we learn that active measures are being taken to encourage emigration from that presidency to the Australian Colonies. As our readers will remember, a meeting was held at the Madras Chamber of Commerce on the 28th of March for the purpose of encouraging such emigration; and we now learn that Mr. T. G. Clarke, the late Magistrate, has forwarded the proceedings of that meeting to the Madras Government for transmission to the Governments of Sydney, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Queensland. Mr. Clarke has solicited the assistance of His Grace the Governor and Council, and prayed that the Government will be pleased to enquire of the several Governments to which the proceedings are requested to be sent whether and on what terms those Governments may respectively be willing to encourage the immigration of East Indians into their territories, and what classes of artisans and servants would be likely to find employment there. The letter, with the proceedings, has been forwarded to the Colonial Governments, with a view to their supplying the information sought in the concluding clause of the letter.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* in the Khyber states that the successful attack by Zukka Kheyls upon the baggage of the 9th Lancers was chiefly due to the fact of the escort consisting solely of mounted men. The line of carts extended over two miles, and just where the road narrowed the raiders came down and looted at their leisure, as it was impossible for the Lancers to get past the carts in the narrow roadway. Warning of an expected raid had been sent down the line several days before, and night marches were looked upon by many as rather venturesome in face of the known hostility of the robbers in the Bazar and Barah Valleys, but the heat of the day is so great that every effort is made to avoid marching in the sun. Questions have been asked as to what the Afridi chowkidars in the Pass were doing while the raid was being made, and the answer given even by those who place most trust in them is that they were asleep according to custom, and felt no concern as to the safety of a British cavalry regiment making such a short march as that from Shanghai to Jumrud. Our correspondent states that the Zukka Kheyls have been much embittered by the abortive Bazar expeditions, and they are encouraged in their present raiding by the knowledge that the troops cannot act against them during the hot weather.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—Many people interested in shipping would be glad to hear something of the result of the Court that was recently held on the collision at the Sandheads in which the steamer *Ava* was lost, and some seventy lives. The friends of the deceased will no doubt be anxious to know how the affair happened, and who, if any one, is to blame for the catastrophe. Then there are questions of property involved, which may result in cross actions with claims of over £10,000. The enquiry has been held, evidence has been taken, and it may be presumed that the opinion of experts has been formed as to the proved facts. What is the finding of the Court? What is the resolution or decision of the Government under whose authority the Court of enquiry sat? Is there any truth in the rumour that the whole case presents another muddle? Rumour has it that the court held the enquiry under a wrong section of the Act by which such affairs should be regulated, and that the whole work may have to be gone through again. If this be so not only is it a case of "love's labour lost" as regards what has been done, but it will be a case of the want of knowledge under difficulties as regards the future. Part of the Court is said to have taken leave and many of the witnesses have again gone to sea. Meantime the parties interested with the pleasure of Government and the Government find no pleasure in the state of the case, and make no sign. What is to be done?

ACCORDING to letters from Zanzibar the Sultan has been carrying out great improvements there lately. He is making carriage roads, lighting the streets, introducing carriages, and has added to his army two battalions of native troops armed with Snider rifles and well drilled by a British officer. He has a splendid band already, and is now raising a bodyguard of 50 cavalry. The steamers of the Telegraph Construction Company were expected about the 10th instant with the Cape cable on board. It will be laid from Zanzibar and Aden to the Cape, and is to be finished by the 1st October.

DR. WELLS, of Oossoor, writes to a Madras paper as follows:—A shock of earthquake was experienced in the Oossoor Taluq at about four o'clock this morning (the 18th.) A loud rumbling noise as of a railway train passing quite near awakened many from their slumbers; a distinct vibration was also felt. The sound lasted quite 15 seconds; first increasing in intensity, then gradually dying away. The direction travelled seemed to be from South West to North East.

THE Victorians are naturally anxious that their exhibition at Melbourne should be opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales; and there can be no question that the presence of royalty would add very considerably to the *eclat* of the exhibition. The coming *fete* will give an opportunity to all Australians to show their pride in their common country, and will probably do more to remove the foolish partitions built up between the different colonies than any amount of negotiation for a Customs tariff. If the Prince and Princess of Wales were present a still higher feeling for the whole empire would produce its effect in the same direction.

THIS year the cultivation of rice has been more than usually successfully carried out in Australia. For the first time, something like a mercantile quantity has been harvested in Brisbane. We learn from the *Brisbane Courier* that it was grown on both flooded and dry soil, and has done well on both, the crops, as a whole, being satisfactory, the ears heavy, and standing upon healthy stiff straw from 2ft. to 5 ft. in height. There is considerable difference in the straw of the different varieties, and no doubt selection would do much towards securing sorts suitable for the different districts of the colony. In appearance the rice at maturity looks something like particularly well-grown wheat. In Java the average is about 600lb. clean merchantable rice per acre. At the price usual in Queensland, one-half the weight, or 300lb., would pay handsomely.

THIRTEEN gentlemen of Bareilly challenged an equal number at Nynee Tal to play a quartette of cricket, lawn tennis, and billiards, gymkhana sports, and polo. The representatives of Nynee Tal are Messrs. Stewart, Baker, Dundas, Christy, Fell, Smeaton, Richardson, Planck, Rae, Mitford Booth, Carnac, and Anderson. The billmen have won both matches at cricket.

REDUCTIONS AND REDUCED SALARIES.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—Notwithstanding the reduction of working hands in the public offices and guaranteed railways it is also intended to reduce the salaries of the men who shall have been fortunate to be retained on the strength of the respective office establishments by twenty per cent. commencing from Rs. 50 and above, indiscriminately, whether the head of Department be a military officer or a civilian. Several hands have been sent adrift in the P. W. D. Workshop, and other offices will not be long in following suit. The Madras Railway Company's Traffic Manager's office, I hear, was in a regular commotion on Wednesday last, owing to a letter received from Colonel Shaw-Stewart, and it is said that the office establishment will undergo a thorough overhauling.

INDIAN COFFEE AT THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.—The opinion hearing been expressed by the Government of India that an opportunity such as will be presented by the Sydney Exhibition for extending a knowledge of the superior qualities of tea and coffee produced in India may, if taken advantage of, prove valuable to these branches of industry by increasing the demand for their products, the Madras Government have communicated with the Collectors of Malabar, Coimbatore, South Canara, Salem, Madura, and Tinnevelly for early report as to the steps necessary to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India. The officers specified will suggest to the planters in their respective districts the importance to the coffee industry of exhibiting well selected and sufficiently numerous samples of coffee at the Sydney Exhibition.—*Madras Mail.*

SIR BARTLE FRERE AND THE BOERS.

WAR TO THE BITTER END.

ON the 12th April Sir Bartle Frere visited the Transvaal, and held a conference with a deputation of Boers, whose object was to protest against the recent annexation of the province, and to obtain the High Commissioner's support to their petition for the abrogation of that annexation. His Excellency had tough work in dealing with these sturdy Dutchmen, who pressed their cause with an earnestness and in language which must have disconcerted not a little the suave and mild-mannered High Commissioner. As a specimen of what he had to listen to and contend with for about five hours, we give the following vehement speech made by one of the deputation:—

MR. Joubert: Your Excellency, I wish to say how much we are obliged to your Excellency for saying that you will do all in your power for the interests of this country, and that, having heard what your Excellency has to say, to lay before your Excellency the only thing which I can now propose. In order to make no mistake, or lest I should wander, I have put it in writing. We have a last request to put before your Excellency. Your Excellency, while you have not the power to give back our independence, or undo the annexation, yet you have the power for something else. You will not take it amiss if we say, frankly and fully, we think you are obliged to do this. Your Excellency is not only the representative of the Crown, but our protector. Our rights have been entrusted to your Excellency by Her Majesty. Believe us that the honour of Her Majesty has been stained by the annexation, and Her Majesty cannot, and will not, rule over unwilling subjects, who, through a mistake, she supposes to be her subjects. These people desire their rights to be restored, and if England rules by right and not by might, Her Majesty will respect this. As a constitutional Englishman, to whom the birthrights of the people are dear, your Excellency must see that in our position, your Excellency will do the same. Will your Excellency be then our advocate, for our interests, to the British people assembled in Parliament, and tell them that the people of the South African Republic abhor the annexation, that they send to Parliament their protest against the annexation, and continue to protest, and will your Excellency add, have a right to protest? This annexation has been brought about by deceit and perjury, and the eyes of the people of England are being open more and more as to this. Let the full light now fall upon you. Say to them that the annexation, like every wrong deed, has brought about evil consequences, and will have numberless others of the same kind. By doing so your Excellency will deserve immortal honour, and the honour and the praise of Her Majesty will be greatly magnified among her people. The people will draw up and sign a memorial to this effect if your Excellency will support it.

His Excellency, of course, held out no hope that he would comply with Mr. Joubert's impassioned appeal, and the meeting separated without any comforting assurances from the High Commissioner such as the Dutchmen had hoped for. To do his Excellency justice, however, it must be said that he was equal to the occasion, for he fenced and argued, and brought into play all his unctuous and persuasive powers, in a way that might have succeeded with a company of men with less earnestness of purpose, and having an object of less moment.

Our object, however, in noticing the conference is more particularly to cull a few passages from the High Commissioner's address, which display his attitude in the present circumstances of the war, and also exhibit his peculiar, pious bent of mind. First, he speaks on the question of the annexation, and says,

"You know that I am Her Majesty's High Commissioner, sent out here to see that all her colonies in South Africa are defended from infringement, and from being assaulted by any enemy. I have come up here unattended, because I do not wish to have any other weapons than those of reason and right with me. I think you have made some great mistakes, and that you have got into a very dangerous position by bad advice, and I should be very glad if any knowledge or experience that I have, or any power which the Queen has given me, can help you out of that position, and enable you to see that I consider it to be for your by independence. I am afraid that I and some of you may not exactly agree as to what is right and what is freedom, and what is independence, and so you must pardon me, as I can do on my much older (since) yourselves, if I say more to you what you perhaps already know. We come of the same stock—one of the most honoured stocks of all white men. We hold the same religion, and hope to be guided by the same Word of God, but of course different men see things with different eyes, and therefore if I am tedious in telling you what you already know, and have already felt, I hope you will excuse me. The first thing that I was assured of before I came up here was, that the whole of the people were unanimous in this matter. I never, till I came to the Transvaal, had any reason to doubt, if your delegates and some of the public prints were to be believed, but that the burgher population were united in this matter. . . . Now, gentlemen, you know that a great many people abstain from telling you the truth; but if I am out into twenty thousand pieces nobody shall get anything but the truth out of me."

On the prospects of the war and its termination His Excellency said:—

"I told Mr. Joubert, when in Maritsburg, that there was a great opportunity before the Transvaal. Its people could have helped their brethern bordering on Zululand when in distress. That was said in the interest of the Transvaal, not of Great Britain. You may be sure such a request will now not be repeated. I will not ask you again for assistance against the Zulus; by the blessing of God the reinforcements now come will enable us to crush the resistance of the Zulu people. I hope to see the military system of the Zulus put down; and you may be sure that if the troops we have are not able to do it, more will come; and so far as I can help it there will be no dishonourable peace. This matter is in the hands of the Almighty; but I hope to show that there will be no difference in what I say now and will then say."

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It is evident that His Excellency will not find the Boers the quiet simple citizens that he has tried his best to talk them into becoming.

CHOLERA AT KAMPTEE.

(*Correspondent of the Madras Athenæum.*)

June 16.

I AM very sorry to note that cholera, which has been in the station for some time now, has found its way into the convent. The late flood left many of the poorer class of natives homeless, who sought and obtained shelter within the walls of the convent. The Rev. Father Balmand, although very charitable in giving them shelter, did not for a moment reflect what evil might arise from crowding an already overcrowded place, and the result is that cholera of a virulent type broke out first among the natives and then quickly spread among the children and the nuns. The boarders were sent to their respective homes, and the nuns and orphans were removed to a bungalow in the Artillery lines, some of the boarders, soon after leaving the convent, fell victims to this dire disease. The convent is at present converted into a cholera hospital, and those of the nuns and orphans that fell through sickness are also removed to it for treatment. Mr. Apothecary Todd, of the Garrison Hospital, who for several years has been their medical adviser, has done great service by the unremitting interest and zeal displayed by him. Up to date about 150 cases and deaths in the convent are reported, showing a mortality of 25 per cent. of the cases. This speaks favourably of the treatment adopted by Mr. Todd. Sisters St. Josephine and St. Luis are among the victims; the former was in a delicate condition before she quarantined herself with her, and her death is considered a great loss to the institution. Sister St. Luis being only a novice, there is not much said about her. The mother Superior who was attacked has recovered. Several sympathising letters from the Bishop and some of the station have been sent to Father Balmand, and it is earnestly hoped that a subscription list may be started by some kind-hearted lady which will, doubtless, be generously responded to. Mrs. Durrant, wife of Veterinary Surgeon Durrant of the Artillery, has been exceedingly good to the poor orphans and nuns by sending them broth, ice, and several other little necessaries and luxuries of life. Two children of the 33rd and a Serjeant of the Artillery have died from cholera.

MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS IN BURMA.—Last year the Chief Commissioner made several attempts to get a grant in aid of primary education from the Municipality. He failed, but not before the Committee had promised to consider the matter favourably the next budget. When the Budget was framed and sent to the Chief Commissioner the sum of Rs. 4,000 appeared therein, as a grant in aid for primary education. The Chief Commissioner sent the Budget back for revision in the matter of this grant, and at the general meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday last, those gentlemen who were present had the pleasure of reading the following report from the Finance Sub-Committee:—"As the Chief Commissioner *orders* that an addition sum of Rs. 1,148 be added to the grant, the Committee cannot resist such orders."—*Rangoon Times.*

ICE FACTORY AT CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta ice factory has started work at last. The *Indian Daily News* says:—In oriental fashion we have had sent to us some of the "first fruits" of the Bengal Ice Manufacturing Company. Owing to various delays, the company have missed the Monsoon; no, I should say not, poor mus, for, like Mr. Henry Varly, he can see polygamy is already established in Tasmania far beyond his hopes. I had nearly made up my mind, according to Vandiemonian phraseology, to "shut up," but on "Country Bumpkin," like some others that I could name, have left Bombay under a cloud, has thought fit to lie by the yard from Tasmania under a cloak, is a creature not worth noticing, for in the words of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Tasmania, Mr. Smith, and very many other Government officers; it is such as "Country Bumpkin" that have destroyed Tasmania. As to my friend of the Hobart Town *Mercury* who writes so furiously, I must tell him that I would not feel the least afraid to visit Hobart Town again, should I think fit to do so; of course, I know well what the Vandiemonians are capable of doing when they go in herds like jackals, as they usually do, to destroy a stranger's property. A people who will poison a stranger's Arab horses and then throw them in the river, steal their cattle, burn their houses, and orminally assault women and children in the broad daylight in the public thoroughfares, and in a country like Tasmania, in which the Government connives at crime under the sun. There were only seven cold blooded murders committed in Tasmania during my residence there! Dr. Silvester, or as he is better known in Tasmania, the Fakir of Oolo, savagely accused me through the *Indian Daily News* of writing with prejudice against Tasmania, and said that I quoted Mr. Henry Varly as an authority. Now, I am sorry to say that the "Fakir's" hopes not be realised, and if he said on leaving us that "Bombay" is the worst place that ever a "showman" visited, we won't threaten to hang and quarter him if he should come back to Bombay again. The Fakir would take the Indian public believe that he was disinterested in Tasmania, and simply writing about a country and a people that he had only visited casually in one of his professional tours; but I happen to know the Fakir by independence. I am afraid that I and some of you may not exactly agree as to what is right and what is freedom, and what is independence, and so you must pardon me, as I can do on my much older (since) yourselves, if I say more to you what you perhaps already know. We come of the same stock—one of the most honoured stocks of all white men. We hold the same religion, and hope to be guided by the same Word of God, but of course different men see things with different eyes, and therefore if I am tedious in telling you what you already know, and have already felt, I hope you will excuse me. The first thing that I was assured of before I came up here was, that the whole of the people were unanimous in this matter. I never, till I came to the Transvaal, had any reason to doubt, if your delegates and some of the public prints were to be believed, but that the burgher population were united in this matter. . . . Now, gentlemen, you know that a great many people abstain from telling you the truth; but if I am out into twenty thousand pieces nobody shall get anything but the truth out of me."

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THE ANGLO INDIAN YOUNG LADY OF THE PERIOD.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter signed "Colebs," which appears in your to-day's issue, is a very interesting one, and I have perused it with great attention.

We cannot but thank the gallant old bachelor for having so ably advocated our cause; and, in my opinion, his idea, that the young bachelor of to-day is more to blame is quite correct, though I doubt its originality. He tells us, and very modestly too, that he is rather a well preserved old buck; that he is more fat than fair; and that he does not despair of getting some young girl to like him. And, with all the qualities enumerated above, I don't see exactly why he should despair of success, since, in my opinion, all the points mentioned above, go more in his favour than against him.

MISS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest, not unmixed with instruction, "Colebs" letter in your to-day's issue; and although a bachelor myself, of more years standing than I care to admit, I am free to confess that I think your correspondent has pretty nearly hit the mark when he suggests that the fault (if fault there be) of there being so many "spins" among the fair ones of Bombay lies as much at the door of the young men thereof as that of the young women; and while confessing this I must also say that, in the present state of society, and especially Bombay society, the melancholy result of this state of things is not to be wondered at. We live in an age of humbug and preposterous pretention. There is such an aiming nowadays at the ways of wealth by those who possess nothing, and such an aping of nobility by mean and little minds, that our only wonder is how society, constituted as ours is, hangs together at all. The universality of the disorder contains the only solution: the body is so sick all over that we cannot point to one particular spot and say "here is the disease, eradicate it." Take an example of this prevalence of humbug bearing on the subject of which we write. Here is a youth, whose good father we know is content to sell bacon and cheese, and who married when he had not a penny in the world; but listen to his first-born, who is now ashamed of the old man, except when he talks of him as the "Merchants." "Can't possibly marry, you know, on less than Rs. 1,200 a month, got to take a bungalow on Malabar Hill, and keep brougham, mail phaeton, and a lot of horses, &c., &c." His father, honest man, still sells his bacon and cheese, and would not think it beneath him to ride in a cart. But our Mr. Fastelow is so very far above this good old man that we doubt if he would even condescend to write to him. But we are departing from the subject of our text, and apologise to the young ladies for keeping them waiting, while we talked of that worthless fellow who would be an aspirant for one of their fair hands, had he only the Rs. 1,200 he longs to grasp. We only give this example to show the state of things around us; and till we get rid of the sham wealth and sham greatness there will be very little of the "marrying for love and working for money" which our forefathers indulged in with such happy results. Yes, we must do away with the humbug and chicanery that is sapping the very foundation of good society, and we can see a glorious future before us. Rejoice ye "spins," for the end of your waiting and watching will then have come! and then shall ye rush into the haven of matrimony.

Now, ladies, a word with you, and, when I am talking, perhaps you will discover why it is that I, a sensible fellow, very soft-hearted, and not a bit like my friend above described, have not succumbed to your sweet blandishments. I see you, as you drive out of an evening, looking pale and languid. There is a weary, used-up look about you that I do not like, for it compares badly with the bright look of some of your sisters who have been in this country quite as long as you have been. How comes this difference? Why, the answer is simple—some of you go in for exercise, and others don't. Those of you who don't are in a big majority, I fear; and hence your poor, pale faces. What man of sense would be such a fool as to marry you? Sensible men care not to have to send their wives to Europe three or four months after marriage. Besides, to men with small salaries, an ailing wife is a luxury they think (and rightly too) above their means. But a man permanently situated in Bombay with, say, Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 per month would be a fool not to marry that bright eyed, fresh complexioned, little lassie because he thinks he cannot afford it. Why, man, you'll find you will live just as cheaply as ever you did in your bachelor days. I would marry to-morrow, old and confirmed in bachelorism as I am, could I get such an one only to say "yes." Here is an extract from an American paper with which I close. Its recommendations are perhaps not quite applicable to this country; but the drift of it tails well to my remark:—

Ladies—caged birds of beautiful plumage, but sickly looks—pale pets of the parlour, who vegetate in unhealthy atmosphere, like the potato germinating in a dark cellar, why do you not go into the open air and warm sunshine, and add lustre to your eyes, bloom to your cheeks, elasticity to your steps, and vigour to your frames? Take exercise, run up the hill on a wager, and down again for fun, roam the fields, climb the fences, leap the ditches, wade the the brooks, and, after a day of exhilarating exercise and unrestrained liberty, go home with an appetite acquired by healthy enjoyment. Then would blood course your young lady—rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed—who can darn a stocking, mend her own frock, command a regiment of pots and kettles, and be a lady when required, is a girl that young men are in quest of for a wife. But you pinched, screwed-up, sweltering, dollish dressed, consumption-mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring, daughter of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a brood of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want a little fashionable restraint and more liberty of action; more kitchen and less parlour, more leg exercise and less sofa; more frankness and less mock modesty. Loosen your waiststrings, and breathe pure atmosphere, and become something as good and beautiful as nature designed.

Trusting I have not occupied too much of your valuable space.—I am, yours,

PLUVIUS.

TASMANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of the 23rd of November 1878, I said I would give you a full account of Tasmania when I had time, but Colonel Angelo's letter, which appeared immediately after my town, very nearly corroborated my summary account of that little heaven on earth as the Vandiemonian heaven would have us believe it to be, but which in reality only wants the presence of a "Joe Smith," or a "Brigham Young," to become a pucka Salt Lake City, but without the industry of Utah. They have got an elder in Tasmania already in the person of a Mormon missionary, "Elder Varly," who is preaching to attentive congregations, and according to the supplement to the *Tasmanian Mail* of the 11th of January 1879, does not even hint that such an institution as polygamy exists in Mormonism; no, I should say not, poor mus, for, like Mr. Henry Varly, he can see polygamy is already established in Tasmania far beyond his hopes. I had nearly made up my mind, according to Vandiemonian phraseology, to "shut up," but on "Country Bumpkin," like some others that I could name, have left Bombay under a cloud, has thought fit to lie by the yard from Tasmania under a cloak, is a creature not worth noticing, for in the words of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Tasmania, Mr. Smith, and very many other Government officers; it is such as "Country Bumpkin" that have destroyed Tasmania. As to my friend of the Hobart Town *Mercury* who writes so furiously, I must tell him that I would not feel the least afraid to visit Hobart Town again, should I think fit to do so; of course, I know well what the Vandiemonians are capable of doing when they go in herds like jackals, as they usually do, to destroy a stranger's property. A people who will poison a stranger's Arab horses and then throw them in the river, steal their cattle, burn their houses, and orminally assault women and children in the broad daylight in the public thoroughfares, and in a country like Tasmania, in which the Government connives at crime under the sun. There were only seven cold blooded murders committed in Tasmania during my residence there! Dr. Silvester, or as he is better known in Tasmania, the Fakir of Oolo, savagely accused me through the *Indian Daily News* of writing with prejudice against Tasmania, and said that I quoted Mr. Henry Varly as an authority. Now, I am sorry to say that the "Fakir's" hopes not be realised, and if he said on leaving us that "Bombay" is the worst place that ever a "showman" visited, we won't threaten to hang and quarter him if he should come back to Bombay again. The Fakir would take the Indian public believe that he was disinterested in Tasmania, and simply writing about a country and a people that he had only visited casually in one of his professional tours; but I happen to know the Fakir by independence. I am afraid that I and some of you may not exactly agree as to what is right and what is freedom, and what is independence, and so you must pardon me, as I can do on my much older (since) yourselves, if I say more to you what you perhaps already know. We come of the same stock—one of the most honoured stocks of all white men. We hold the same religion, and hope to be guided by the same Word of God, but of course different men see things with different eyes, and therefore if I am tedious in telling you what you already know, and have already felt, I hope you will excuse me. The first thing that I was assured of before I came up here was, that the whole of the people were unanimous in this matter. I never, till I came to the Transvaal, had any reason to doubt, if your delegates and some of the public prints were to be believed, but that the burgher population were united in this matter. . . . Now, gentlemen, you know that a great many people abstain from telling you the truth; but if I am out into twenty thousand pieces nobody shall get anything but the truth out of me."

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THE SOUTH OF INDIA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AND EDUCATION.

The following memorial was adopted at the sixth sitting of the above conference held at Bangalore on Tuesday the 17th inst. for presentation to the Governor of Madras :—

To His Grace the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

The Memorial of the undersigned members of the South Indian Conference on Missions assembled at Bangalore—June 1879.

Humbly sheweth,—Your memorialists, who represent various Missionary Societies, now met together in Bangalore, being largely engaged in the work of elementary education throughout this Presidency, desire humbly to approach your Grace in reference to the present "Result Grant Rules," which, in the opinion of your memorialists by their undue severity are exercising a disastrous influence on elementary education—and we pray that the subject may receive the attention of your Grace in Council with a view to the modification of those rules.

Your memorialists beg to address the following proofs in support of their assertion that the result grant rules require modification. The results of the past year show that—

(a) Many managers and teachers of schools, especially in the rural districts, who in former years received grants of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for their schools, have this year received less than Rs. 10.

(b) Many schools of a still more elementary character which have received aid under the result system in former years have this year failed to give any grant whatever.

(c) The bulk of the money voted by the local fund and Municipal Boards, in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Madura and other districts for elementary education for the year remained unclaimed, the schools, which for several years had gained adequate grants, utterly failing to do so this year.

The consequences are, that the school-master and mistresses generally are discouraged, and in many cases schools have been closed and the teachers have been compelled to seek their livelihood elsewhere.

Your memorialists fear that if these rules remain in force many thousands of boys and girls throughout the Presidency will be deprived of elementary education, and elementary schools will receive a check from which it will take them years to recover.

Your memorialists cannot comprehend why the Result Grant Standards in this country where education is but partially diffused and the successful establishment of schools is attended with many difficulties unknown in more civilized countries should be so much higher than they are in England and Scotland, a glance at the accompanying table A will illustrate this point.

The details of the present Result Grant Rules to which your memorialists chiefly object are as follows :—

1st Standard—Reading—The children should not be required to read from a book they have never seen before.

Poetry—They are no simple poetical book—Canarese or Telugu.

Arithmetic—They are required to do questions in compound rules, which includes a knowledge of division.

2nd Standard—Reading—The children should not be required to read from a book they have never seen before.

Arithmetic—Omit the compound rule.

3rd Standard—Omit English weights and measures.

Grammar—The parts of speech only should be required.

English—The reading should be limited to the book studied.

4th Standard.—Arithmetic—Omit vulgar fractions.

English Grammar—The parts of speech only should be required.

Your memorialists humbly request that the objectionable details alluded to above be omitted. A table of standard suggested by the Conference is attached to this memorial. (See table B.) Your memorialists also feel that it would be decidedly advantageous to elementary education of a Primary Standard, could be attached lower than the first standard, and carrying with it a small grant as they paid. It is impossible in the majority of cases to prepare little children for the first standard in one year—such a standard would correspond to that provided for the infant department in England and Scotland. A fifth standard a little more difficulty than the fourth might also in their opinion be added with advantage. Suggestions for the course of lessons of the proposed additional standards are appended to table B. With regard to the amount of the grants given, your memorialists would suggest that if possible the old scale of payments be reverted to as the remuneration offered under the existing scale is in their opinion insufficient to induce competent teachers to undertake the work.

SURVEYING IN AFGHANISTAN.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Mr. George B. Scott, of the Survey Department, has the honour of being the first European to have scaled the peak of Sikaram,—15,690 feet,—the highest point in the Safeid Koh range. When this news reached Simla, the Commander-in-Chief paid Mr. Scott the compliment of sending him a "clear the line" telegram, with his congratulations on the achievement. The last 4,000 feet of the ascent had to be made by cutting steps in the snow with an Afghan knife. On the top, and near to the summit, is a small Ziarat, reported to be that of Said Karrum and this is the supposed origin of the name "Sikaram," and not from Sita Ram as had been supposed by some authorities. This is a place of pilgrimage for Mahomedans. Still there is some difficulty in explaining how Said Karrum came to be buried at this place, for he lived in the time of Mahomet, which we may put down at about two centuries before the Mahomedans had reached the region now known as Afghanistan. When Mahomet lost one of his teeth in a battle with the Jews, it was this Said Karrum who extracted all his own teeth and made an offering of them to the prophet on that occasion. The Ziarat is formed of rude stones, and a few sticks with bits of cloth for flags, such as may be seen at other tomb shrines in Afghanistan. A little to the north of Sikaram, is a flat topped peak, called on account of its shape "the Tukht," about 15,000 feet high. Close to the Tukht, and nearly of the same height, is a small lake called Haoza Khaz, or the "Clear Lake." The water from this lake flows down the Mangal Darrah, and forms one of the sources of the Surkhab. At this point the Safeid Koh forks out into two ridges, and they are known as the Tor Ghar, or dark mountains, as they are of lower altitude, and have no snow on them. There is a road which passes over at this point, called the Ogzan Lar, by which the natives pass from Gundemuck over to Ali Kheyl and the Shiturgurdan. From Sikaram Mr. Scott had a fine view, looking down on the southern side of the Safeid Koh range. He saw the camps of General Roberts's force at Hariab, Kurrum, Peiwar Kotal, the village of Peiwar, and Ali Kheyl. Unfortunately he had no heliograph with him, or he might have returned their Survey Department message of "Who are you down there?" "We would have had the advantage of doing so at a much higher elevation than the Survey party from the other side had reached. Mr. Scott's brave struggle while surveying in the Michni district still remains unrewarded, though many have got the Victoria Cross for less valiant deeds. And here he has added another to his list of exploits. The "clear the line" telegraph from the Commander-in-Chief may be taken as evidence that Mr. Scott will not be forgotten, and that some reward is in store for him, for which his services during the late campaign will be more than a sufficient justification.

THE "MAIL" AND THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Mr. C. A. Lawson, one of the proprietors and editors of the *Madras Mail*, who is at present in England, concludes a long letter to the editor of that journal on the subject of "The Mail and the Trades Association" as follows :—A newspaper conducted on the "principles" enunciated by the Association, and which virtually consented to sell its birthright of independence for a "mess of pottage," might, for a time, remain an advertising medium, but it would justly forfeit its influence upon public opinion, and descend to the status of a mere trade organ. Advertisements, regarded both as a source of revenue, and as news for which the female bosom pants, are an important feature in a newspaper which few Proprietors can afford to despise; but the acceptance of advertisements does not confer on the advertisers the right to shape the policy, or control the utterances of a paper which claims to be independent. They would become instruments of bribery and corruption if they were employed in "nobbling" the Press for the promotion of the interests "individually and as a body" of the advertisers. The members of the Association must have overlooked the heresy in their Secretary's letter; and I hope they will place themselves right with the public by reiterating their original declaration that they have no desire to interfere with the conduct of the *Madras Mail*. And I trust you will allow that the "Lady Correspondent's" letter was not altogether worthy of so accomplished an authoress, or of your journal. These explanations having been exchanged, you may with good grace return to the *status quo ante bellum*. In that fortunate event the tradesmen may carry with them from the field of combat the satisfaction that they asserted the right of their class to civil treatment; and you may claim the credit of having vindicated the liberty of the Press."

The Editor in Madras writes :—Mr. Lawson has, doubtless through an oversight, omitted to notice one important fact in his letter which appears in another column. The famous letter of our "Lady Correspondent" was submitted to Mr. Lawson in London, for his approval, and to the best of our recollection the manuscript bore traces of having been revised by himself. In a letter we received from Mr. Lawson yesterday he remarks :—"I did not like Mrs. —— letter when I read it in manuscript, and I told her so. She subsequently sent me the proof copy of it, and I forwarded it to you with a letter stating that I did so to enable you to see what she had said in her last letter, so as to allow you to dovetail on to her following letter anything that might be needed to make her allusions plainer. Greatly to my own and my surprise you published both letters in full. Under ordinary circumstances the passage about the butcher and the Opera might have passed without notice, but tradesmen are just now peculiarly sensitive and times are particularly bad for them." Herein lies the secret of the offending letter being published without that pruning in this office which it would doubtless have received had it not already gone under the eye of our experienced colleague at home. Homer nods in London as well as at Madras; and the fact remains that our lady correspondent's criticisms on London tradesmen were passed as harmless by Mr. Lawson before they found their way into the *Mail*. This fact (which can be verified in this office) should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical members of the Trades Association that the publication of the offending letter was one of those accidents which will happen in the best regulated newspapers, and not an artfully laid plot to injure the interests of European tradesmen in Madras. As regards the "covert attacks" which the *Mail* was accused of making on tradesmen from time to time, we are sorry to say that our absent colleague was again the culprit on several occasions, having, in the innocence of his heart, marked with his own hand, and despatched to Madras, several of the extracts from Home papers relating to "Co-operative stores and retail traders" which the Trades Association objected to in their late correspondence with the *Mail*. Having said this much in self-justification, we commend Mr. Lawson's letter to the Trades Association.

We are in a position to quote the opinion of a Madras tradesman, now absent from Madras, on the controversy between the *Mail* and the Trades Association. He avers that the Association will hold its ground firmly, and that he does not expect they will accept any compromise while the present Editor of the *Mail* remains in Madras! Then he adds :—"It is after all a stupid affair. For my part I confess the London letter did not appear to me very wicked." And so we breathe again. Editors and members of the Madras Trades Association are alike servants of the public, and dependent on the public. May we not leave it to the public, then, to sit in judgment on any differences between them?

Deaths in Madras.—From the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 171 Hindoos, and 21 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 217 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years being 256 persons. The deaths are thus classified : 10 from small-pox, 64 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 114 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 28·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 35·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Special Commissioner in Natal of the *Cape Times* refers in these just and genial terms to our gallant naval defenders. But with all reverence for princes and generals and with deepest admiration for British cavalry, give me the column where Jack is seen in his glory, the boldest fighting man and the stoutest man for work of all who serve Her Gracious Queen. There are no men in the field to compare with the Naval Brigade in *physique*. I will not say that they are pluckier than the best, for pluck is pluck as truly in a boy as in a mature son of Anak; but they sometimes do more with their pluck than others, and they are readier, more active and more elastic, and so it is that, compared with the ordinary British Infantry, Jack may be estimated as three men rolled up in one. Talking of Jack, he is as tender as he is brave. At Etshowe a little plot has been reverently laid out where the poor fellows who were victims to fever and dysentery sleep their last sleep. There is no sadder than that of their comrades who fell in battle, for to them death came in the wild excitement of the fight and with a sharp sudden stroke all was over. But the misery of slow wasting amid deprivation and discomfort, the mind feeding its pain with the picture of dear ones far away whose tenderness would solace pain if it could not remove it, and surround even feverish restlessness with happy thoughts! It was a hard time for those poor fellows at Etshowe. There were no medical comforts, no nurses, no food such as a sick man can stomach, and so they died, not because the disease was incurable, but because there was no help to enable them to battle against it. Well in this miserable way the Naval Brigade lost one officer, Mr. Coker of the *Active*, whose stalwart form will be familiar to most of you in Capetown. And when poor Coker was laid in that sacred plot of which I have spoken, his men took care that his grave should bear such marks of remembrance that if one should visit the spot from England it should be seen as suggestive of hope and faith, and all the thoughts that hallow death, and endear it as if it lay under the shadow of some decent English village church. (By the way the epithet "decent," in this connection, is taken from dear old Oliver Goldsmith, and is not simply an Hibernian trick of language). Thus the *Active* men planted poor Coker's grave with such wild flowers as they could gather, and planted a cross at the head, and laid wreaths on the simple mound. They have a rough rind these English sailors, but they are sound at the core, ripe, as I think Browning says, and very mellow with the richness of human nature.—*Natal Mercury*.

THE SCOTCH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

(The Times.)

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches have begun their meetings. That of the Free Church has been looked forward to for some time with much anxiety, and even with trepidation, on account of the difficulty in which the case of Professor Robertson Smith, of Aberdeen, is expected to place the Church. For some weeks past prayer meetings have been publicly held to ask guidance for the Church in what is deemed a grave doctrinal crisis. As some of the prominent leaders of the Church have taken part in these petitions, it may be assumed that they have not yet made up their minds how they are to act and are still seeking for light. The important question, and the real question at issue, is not whether Smith is right or wrong in his particular views and interpretations, but whether the Church can afford to retain within it men who claim such liberty of opinion and freedom of criticism as Smith and his friends exercise in dealing with Scripture. It is not to be assumed that all who reported Smith in last Assembly, or even in his own Presbytery, agree with his peculiar views; probably very few of them do so; but they feel strongly that it is desirable that the basis of comprehension should be widened, and that must be a narrow Church indeed which cannot tolerate such men within it as Professors Davidson, Candlish, and Robertson Smith and Drs. Marcus Dods and Walter Smith. There can be little doubt that the strongest minds in the Church—the most scholarly men, and the men of greatest weight, morally and intellectually—are in full sympathy with the new school. The mass of the Evangelicals, on the other hand, are sternly opposed to everything that savours of doctrinal laxity. There is considerable anxiety to know what course will be adopted by Principle Rainy, who retains his post as leader of the majority by occasionally allowing himself to be driven. He has shown on former occasions that his own theological position is tolerably advanced, and that he is disposed to be tolerant of more advanced thinkers than himself; but he has also shown how it galls him to be in a minority. The Disestablishment struggle will inevitably be mixed up with the doctrinal one; and, strange as it may sound, the preference is likely to be given to the former—in this sense, that nothing will be done in connexion with the Confession that would hamper the action of the Church in connexion with Disestablishment. The Robertson Smith case comes before the Assembly on appeals from the Presbytery and the Synod of Aberdeen. In last Assembly the second count in the indictment was declared relevant and the libel was adjusted and transmitted to the Presbytery. There Professor Smith protested against the Assembly's act in inserting in the libel what was virtually a new charge and this protest was received by the Presbytery. When the libel was gone over in detail, the Presbytery found all the particulars to be non-relevant by large majorities. Against these decisions appeal was taken to the Synod, and the Synod referred the appeals *Simpliciter* to the General Assembly.

PAINTING ON PORCELAIN. EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.

(Times)

An exhibition, unique in its way, and of considerable interest, is now on view at the Art Pottery Galleries of Messrs. Howell and James, Regent-street, in the shape of a number of paintings on porcelain, executed almost exclusively by ladies. It is now four years since that firm first put into execution the notion of establishing an annual competition for prizes for ceramic paintings, to promote the spread of a useful and remunerative occupation for ladies spare time. It is significant of the increasing favour with which this project is viewed that not only are all the principal members of the Royal family among the patrons of the exhibition, but that the late Princess Alice so far interested herself in it as to specially design a silver badge to be presented for competition; while the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess Christian also offer respectively for the same purpose a gold medal and a silver badge. No stipulation has been made as to the quality of china to be used, and almost every known kind is displayed, in both soft and hard paste, from the humble-terra-cotta to the white hard porcelain or true china. The nature of the material when completely painted over, as is the case with most of the specimens in this collection, is naturally not of so much importance as the smoothness of its surface. This latter quality, indeed, is essential to the finer styles of painting, and for this reason considerable allowance must be made for the thick and douby appearance of the colours in some specimens executed upon porcelain in the "biscuit" stage of manufacture, when it is extremely rough and absorbent. The round concave plates and flat platters which constitute the largely predominating forms of the Articles exhibited are of course not intended for their more obvious uses at table, an instance of how in certain manufactures the useful has in some respects been first supplemented, and afterwards superseded, by the purely ornamental. Notwithstanding that these specimens of ceramic art lack much of the fine appearance of an oil painting, they prove highly attractive when employed exclusively for mural decoration, while they possess this advantage that they may at any time be rendered as bright as when first produced by the simple application of soap and water. Owing to their practically indestructible nature it is quite within the range of possibility that the ladies who employ their spare time in producing them may be the means of instructing future ages, if not as to the manners and customs of the present generation, at least as to the different kinds of art subjects which now prevail. Specimens of all the better known styles, in fact, are to be seen here in abundance, comprising heads, landscapes, ornaments, birds, flowers, and other subjects, all original, and many of them executed with considerable skill and ability. A distinction is very properly made between professional painters and amateurs, and the works of each class of exhibitors have been divided into two distinct categories, with separate prizes for each. A comparison of the finer specimens in these two categories shows that the highest degree of excellence has been attained by an amateur, Mr. Percy Anderson, with two beautifully executed Greak heads, a result which is not the less remarkable because it is not unfrequently produced in other competitions of a widely different kind. The general average of merit may be supposed, however, is greater in the section devoted to the professional painters, and a portrait in sepia of Mr. Irving as Hamlet, by Miss J. Folkart is particularly striking, the face wearing a sternly contemplative aspect which is eminently characteristic. The amateurs have acquired juster notions of art and appreciably improved taste since the first exhibition, and, in consequence, the judges, Messrs. E. W. Cooke, R. A., and Frederick Goodall, R.A., have had to adopt a higher standard in accepting contributions and awarding prizes. In the class for amateurs, the gold medal has been awarded to Viscountess Hood for the admirable portraits of her children, and the silver badges have been obtained by Miss Edith Hall and Miss Ada Bearn. Two extra prizes given by the Countess of Warwick and Lady Olive Guinness have been taken, one by Lady Rawlinson, for an excellent portrait of her husband, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and the other by Miss Everett Green. Mr. Percy Anderson takes the first prize for heads in specific subjects, the foregoing awards having been for competition only among ladies.

The Burmese sadly neglect their dairies, and it is not uncommon to find Burmese villages owning 200 to 300 head of cattle where a bottle of milk is unobtainable. Where the "kala," whether Madrasee or Bengalee, settles he is sure to start milking, and Burmans if they want milk will purchase it from him rather than go to the trouble of milking their cattle for themselves. There is also a Bhuddistic idea we believe that it is cruel to keep the calf from its mother or to take away any of the substance supplied by nature for the young animal. The want of milk we have no doubt partly occasions the large infant mortality in Burma, for the parents are not particularly careful how the best of children's food is replaced, and the young infant has soon to learn to eat with its elders of rice and curry flavored with *gnapi* and jungle leaves. Those children who survive this treatment are fine specimens of their race, but the weakest have gone to the wall.

Murder.—Annugadu and Chinta Koonta Irogadu were put upon their trial at the last Bellary Sessions for having murdered a girl ten years old. It appeared that the deceased had been sent by her parents to watch two bullocks that were grazing in a field. The child not returning home in the usual hour was searched for by her relatives, and found dead under a babul tree near the field, with a rope tied to her neck. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from strangulation; other marks of violence were also found on the body, and one of the ribs was broken. This murder was committed in broad day light, and the object of the murderers was to silence the unfortunate girl in order to facilitate the theft of the bullocks. The prisoners were observed loitering about the spot by an old woman, who was close by, who deposed to having spoke to them and received gruff replies. They were also seen by several of the witnesses driving the cattle on to another village. On being arrested and taken before the committing officer, the accused made full confessions. These statements agreed in the main with the evidence recorded in the case. At the trial the prisoner endeavoured to make out that they were tortured by the police into making false statements. The Court, agreeing with the Assessors, found the prisoners guilty of murder, and sentenced them to death.—*Madras Mail*.

The Electric Light in Cotton Mills.—A trial of the electric light was made at these Mills at Perambore on Tuesday evening under the direction of M. Vernes, the well-known Engineer of the Electric Light Company. A number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the experiment. Two regulator candles were burnt for fully one hour, one in the blowing room, as it is called, and the other in the spinning and card room of the Mills, the latter candle at first burning capriciously, but afterwards steadily and with a brilliancy and illuminating power equal to that burnt in the blowing room. As the spinning room was a very large one, the light did not reach its extremities, which remained partially darkened. The blowing room, on the contrary, was bright throughout its whole length by reason of its lesser dimensions. It was indeed a splendid sight to see both candles burning, their illuminating power approaching as nearly as possible to daylight, which the spinning room exhibited in the phase in which we see it in a drawing-room of a morning with the early rays of the rising sun streaming through helicioed windows. In short, the experiment revealed the fact that it is practicable to introduce the electric light into the Buckingham Mills.—*Madras Times*.

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
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Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
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So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the